

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization  
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date  
7 February 2002 (07.02.2002)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number  
**WO 02/010847 A3**

(51) International Patent Classification<sup>7</sup>: **G06F 1/18**

(21) International Application Number: **PCT/US01/41438**

(22) International Filing Date: **26 July 2001 (26.07.2001)**

(25) Filing Language: **English**

(26) Publication Language: **English**

(30) Priority Data:  
**60/221,579** **28 July 2000 (28.07.2000)** **US**

(71) Applicant: **COLOR KINETICS INCORPORATED**  
[US/US]; Suite 1100, 10 Milk Street, Boston, MA 02108  
(US).

(72) Inventor: **DOWLING, Kevin, J.**; 23 Village View Road,  
Westford, MA 01886 (US).

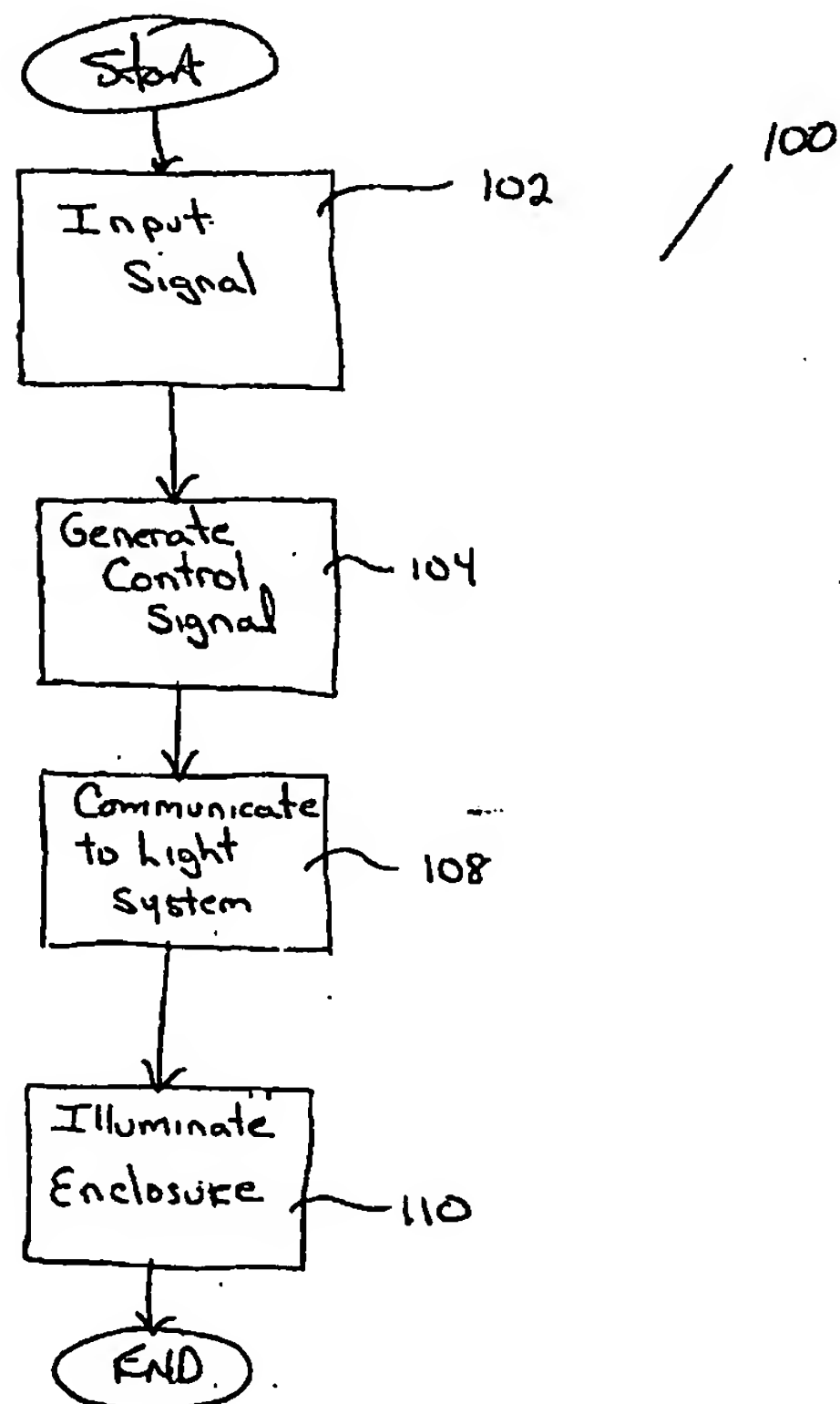
(74) Agent: **GIUNTA, Richard, F.**; Wolf, Greenfield & Sacks,  
P.C., 600 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, MA 02210 (US).

(81) Designated States (*national*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.

(84) Designated States (*regional*): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: **METHOD FOR CHANGING COLOR**



(57) Abstract: A color-changing device which includes an enclosure at least a portion of which is material which is desired to change color. There is also included an illumination device, such as an LED or collection of LEDs which can illuminate the material. There can also be included a controller which can take some form of input, such as from a network, or a sensor, and can convert that input into a signal to control the illumination. There is also included a method for performing such color change.

WO 02/010847 A3



**Published:**

— *with international search report*

**(88) Date of publication of the international search report:**  
18 September 2003

*For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.*

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No  
PCT/US 01/41438

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 G06F1/18

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 G06F

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, PAJ, WPI Data

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5 305 013 A (DANIELS GEORGE R) 19 April 1994 (1994-04-19) the whole document	1-7, 10-14
X	EP 0 564 127 A (AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH) 6 October 1993 (1993-10-06)  the whole document	1,3-5,7, 8,10,12, 14-17,19
X	US 6 016 038 A (LYS IHOR A ET AL) 18 January 2000 (2000-01-18) cited in the application the whole document	1,3-7, 10,11, 13,14

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

### \* Special categories of cited documents :

- \*A\* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- \*E\* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- \*L\* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- \*O\* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- \*P\* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- \*T\* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- \*X\* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- \*Y\* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- \*&\* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

2 April 2003

Date of mailing of the international search report

10/04/2003

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2  
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk  
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,  
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Rydman, J

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No  
PCT/US 01/41438

## C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
P, X	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 2000, no. 22, 9 March 2001 (2001-03-09) & JP 2001 147739 A (NEC SHIZUOKA LTD), 29 May 2001 (2001-05-29) abstract	1,3-5,7, 9,10,12, 14-16
A	US 6 030 088 A (SCHEINBERG GEORGE) 29 February 2000 (2000-02-29) the whole document	1,10,14

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

Int. Patent Application No

PCT/US 01/41438

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 5305013	A	19-04-1994	NONE	
EP 0564127	A	06-10-1993	EP 0564127 A2 JP 6069992 A	06-10-1993 11-03-1994
US 6016038	A	18-01-2000	AT 222013 T AU 9206098 A CA 2302227 A1 DE 69807092 D1 EP 1195740 A2 EP 1016062 A1 ES 2182358 T3 JP 2001514432 T US 2002171365 A1 US 2002171377 A1 US 2002163316 A1 US 2002153851 A1 US 2002130627 A1 US 2002171378 A1 WO 9910867 A1 US 2003011538 A1 US 6459919 B1 US 6292901 B1 US 2001028227 A1 US 6211626 B1 US 6528954 B1 US 6150774 A US 6340868 B1 US 2002113555 A1 US 2002047646 A1 US 2002047628 A1 US 2002047569 A1 US 2002074559 A1 US 2002057061 A1 US 2002158583 A1 US 2002152045 A1 US 2002101197 A1	15-08-2002 16-03-1999 04-03-1999 12-09-2002 10-04-2002 05-07-2000 01-03-2003 11-09-2001 21-11-2002 21-11-2002 07-11-2002 24-10-2002 19-09-2002 21-11-2002 04-03-1999 16-01-2003 01-10-2002 18-09-2001 11-10-2001 03-04-2001 04-03-2003 21-11-2000 22-01-2002 22-08-2002 25-04-2002 25-04-2002 25-04-2002 20-06-2002 16-05-2002 31-10-2002 17-10-2002 01-08-2002
JP 2001147739	A	29-05-2001	NONE	
US 6030088	A	29-02-2000	NONE	

C

C

1. 2.

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization  
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date  
7 February 2002 (07.02.2002)

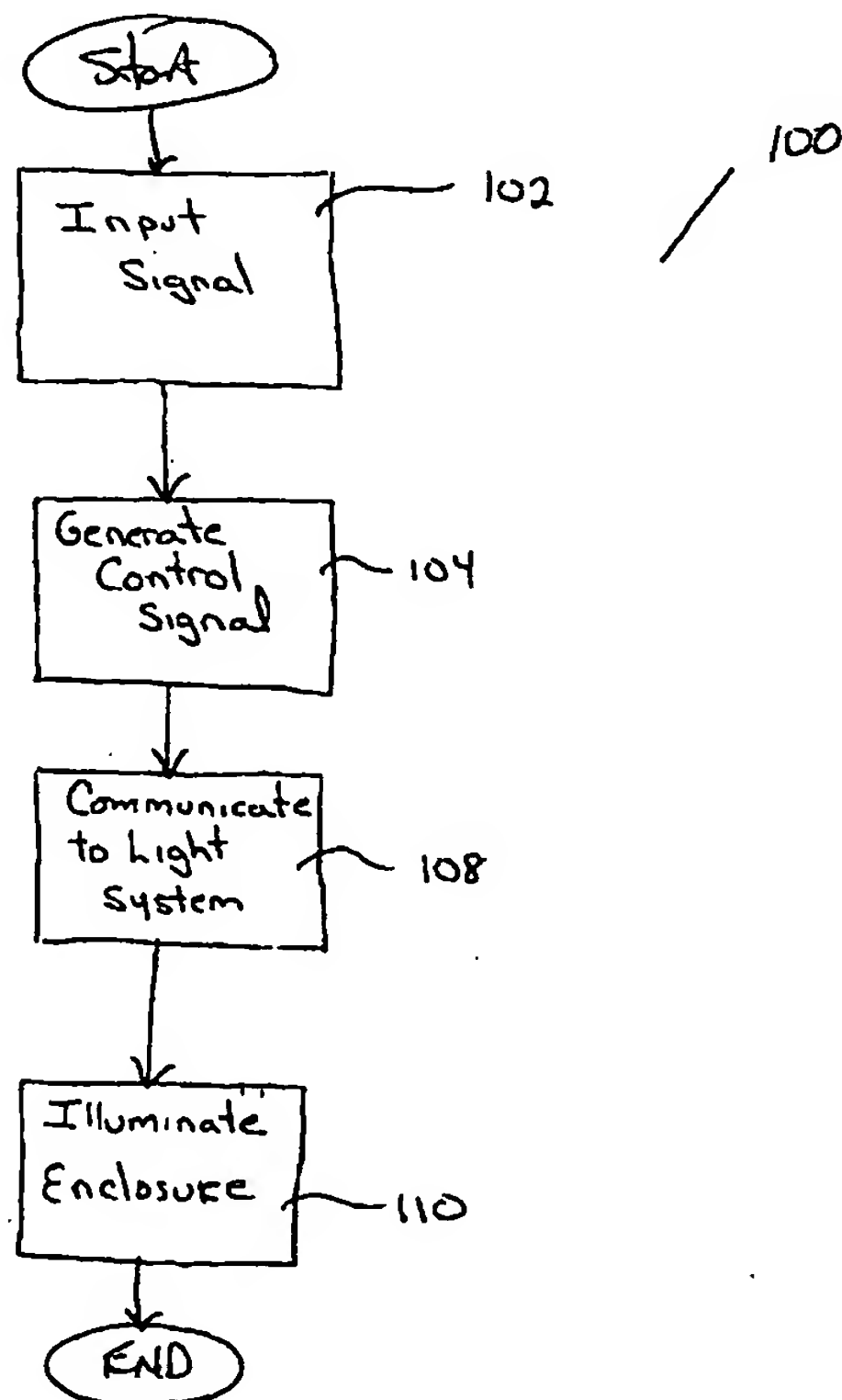
PCT

(10) International Publication Number  
**WO 02/10847 A2**

- (51) International Patent Classification<sup>7</sup>: **G02F**
- (21) International Application Number: PCT/US01/41438
- (22) International Filing Date: 26 July 2001 (26.07.2001)
- (25) Filing Language: English
- (26) Publication Language: English
- (30) Priority Data:  
60/221,579 28 July 2000 (28.07.2000) US
- (71) Applicant: **COLOR KINETICS INCORPORATED**  
[US/US]; Suite 1100, 10 Milk Street, Boston, MA 02108 (US).
- (72) Inventor: **DOWLING, Kevin, J.**; 23 Village View Road, Westford, MA 01886 (US).
- (74) Agent: **GIUNTA, Richard, F.**; Wolf, Greenfield & Sacks, P.C., 600 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, MA 02210 (US).
- (81) Designated States (*national*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.
- (84) Designated States (*regional*): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR COLOR CHANGING DEVICE AND ENCLOSURE



(57) Abstract: A color-changing device which includes an enclosure at least a portion of which is material which is desired to change color. There is also included an illumination device, such as an LED or collection of LEDs which can illuminate the material. There can also be included a controller which can take some form of input, such as from a network, or a sensor, and can convert that input into a signal to control the illumination. There is also included a method for performing such color change.

WO 02/10847 A2

WO 02/10847 A2



**Published:**

— without international search report and to be republished  
upon receipt of that report

*For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.*



- 1 -

## **Systems and Methods for Color Changing Device and Enclosure**

### **Related Applications**

This Patent Application claims the benefit of priority to U.S. Provisional Application Serial Number 60/221,579 filed July 28, 2000, entitled "Color Changing  
5 Device and Enclosure."

### **Background of The Invention**

#### **1. Field of the Invention**

The invention relates to systems and methods for the design of devices and  
10 enclosures, in particular for the design of enclosures that can change color.

#### **2. Description of Related Art**

Computers have recently been introduced where the computer enclosure is a color other than the conventional beige. These computers are offered in a variety of colors.  
15 The enclosures are formed of a semi-transparent plastic of a particular color, such as blue, red or green. The enclosures are slightly translucent to allow the user to see the internal components of the computer. The use of brightly and interestingly colored enclosures for various different types of devices is becoming more and more popular. Cellular phones can now have covers or button sets produced in a variety of different  
20 colors that can be transparent or semi-transparent or can be decorated with figures or symbols. Personal Digital Assistants (PDAs) have also recently been introduced that have a transparent or semi-transparent enclosure in a variety of colors.

A problem with these enclosures is that they only come in a static color. Once you have bought a blue computer you keep a blue computer unless you want to purchase  
25 a new enclosure in a different static color. This is an upgrade that can be expensive and require significant time to install. In addition, the color cannot easily change in response to computer states or digital information. A single enclosure capable of color changing would be desirable to eliminate the static color requirements of the present enclosure.

### Summary of the Invention

One embodiment of the present invention is a color-changing device. The color changing device may include an enclosure; a piece of material which is to be illuminated which makes up at least a portion of said enclosure; and an illumination device for  
5 illuminating said material.

Another embodiment of the present invention is directed to a method for changing the color of a device. The method involves the acts of providing a device; illuminating at least a portion of said device; and changing the color of said illumination.

A further embodiment of the present invention is directed to a method for  
10 changing the color of a device. The method involves the acts of generating an input signal; generating a control signal in response to the input signal; communicating the control signal to a lighting system; and arranging the lighting system to illuminate at least a portion of the device enclosure.

### Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 is a flow diagram of a process according to one embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 2 illustrates a device with a lighted enclosure according to one  
20 embodiment of the present invention.

### Detailed Description

In one embodiment of the invention an illumination system such as an LED system of one or more LEDs is arranged to edge light or backlight an enclosure to provide a colored enclosure or a color changing enclosure. One possible technology for  
25 implementing color changing illumination systems is described in United States Patent No. 6,016,038, the disclosure of which is herein incorporated by reference. In addition, color changing illumination systems need not be LED based and in other embodiments of the invention the color changing illumination devices could comprise, but are not limited to, fiber optic strands, incandescent lighting, fluorescent lighting, or other solid-state  
30 technology such as Electro-luminescent (EL) or organic LED-based devices (OLED).

- 3 -

The enclosure could be an enclosure for any type of device such as, but not limited to; a desktop, laptop, server, hand-held, web-access, or any other type of computer, computer peripherals or accessories (such as, but not limited to, disk drive, mouse or other pointing device, printer, scanner, keyboard, cables, or modem) media players; DVD players and recorders; CD players and recorders; tape players and recorders; stereo receivers; self contained stereo systems; televisions; television remote controls or other peripherals; cable TV decoder boxes; projection systems; speakers and speaker systems; landline or wireless telephones; radio frequency (RF) transmission or communication devices; personal digital assistants (PDAs); toys; watches; appliances; refrigerators; stoves; ovens; dishwashers; trash compactors; hand held devices; or any other device or article with an enclosure.

The enclosure can be made of any transparent, semi-transparent, translucent or semi-translucent material, however, for ease of discussion, the material will be referred to as translucent to mean any of the above properties. The material can be entirely translucent or a portion of the material can be translucent. The LEDs can be arranged to edge light the enclosure such that a portion of the light couples to the enclosure edge and is transmitted through the material and/or a portion of the light is transmitted across the surface of the enclosure. Light traveling along the surface or through the material will be reflected off of or out of the material by imperfections in the material. These imperfections can be introduced deliberately or through inherent properties of the material. Making patterns of imperfections on or in the material can create surface lighting effects. The imperfections can also be applied to the entire surface to provide a glowing surface.

The LEDs can also be arranged to back light the enclosure or a surface behind the enclosure. Back lighting can achieve the same effects as edge lighting, or different effects could be achieved if a panel within the enclosure was backlit. The LEDs could be arranged to direct the emitted light at any direction at or near the enclosure to provide illumination of the enclosure. They could also be arranged to project patterns or symbols onto the enclosure. In one embodiment, the LEDs (or other lighting system) are disposed within the enclosure.

Figure 2 illustrates a system according to the principles of the present invention. In this embodiment, the device 200 is a computer monitor with an enclosure 202. The system includes an illumination device 204 that is arranged to illuminate the enclosure or some portion thereof.

5       The illumination system can be controlled with a microprocessor or with passive circuitry. In an embodiment, the circuitry or microprocessor can provide a pulse width modulated signal or other control signals to drive the illumination system. Previously referenced United States Patent No. 6,016,038 provides one possible method for doing this. The circuitry or microprocessor can also include a controller to provide an input  
10    signal from the enclosed device or another device. The controller could be any type of software process, hardware, or separate device that can receive input signals from a switch, transducer, processor, sensor, or receiver either directly as a digital signal or an analog signal through an Analog/Digital converter. If at least two different colored illumination devices are used in the illumination system, they can be controlled through  
15    separate control signals, separate sensors, or separate controllers to provide a variety of colors to the enclosure.

One embodiment of the invention would be to use the color changing or lighted enclosure as a computer enclosure or a portion of the computer enclosure. The color changing effects could be controlled through the controller to correlate or respond to  
20    signals generated within the enclosed computer, from a computer network, or from another device. The enclosure may also change color on demand through external switching or transducers or could be controlled internal to the computer by user controlled software or hardware. With the former arrangement, the computer could change colors as the result of the computer receiving email or other information, or could  
25    change colors with regard to system activity, for instance a busy computer could be red while a ready computer was green. The enclosure could also change colors as a result of changing variables from a network. In one embodiment, it could change colors based on information received from the World Wide Web. For example, if stock prices fall according to a particular website or websites, the enclosure could turn red and if they go  
30    up the enclosure could change to blue. The system could also be used in conjunction with e-business or Internet advertising allowing an individual having a site or

- 5 -

advertisement on the Internet to transmit colors they desired the enclosure to be. For example, Coca-Cola could turn a user's enclosure red (or even Coca Cola's specific shade of red) when the user views pages posted by Coca-Cola or when ads for Coca-Cola are presented to the user. Alternatively, the colors chosen could simply be determined to encourage the users purchase of certain types of products. For instance, red and yellow could be presented with food ads or pages as these colors are believed to promote purchases of food items.

In a still further embodiment, the system could be linked with an external sensing device to determine color. For instance, the device could be linked to a color sensor designed to detect the color of the device's surroundings and match, contrast, or otherwise select a color for the enclosure based on the surroundings. Alternatively, the device could be linked to a temperature, pressure, motion or other variable detection device so the device could function as an indicator of this variables current value.

Another embodiment of the invention would be a refrigerator where the front panel or a portion of the front panel was lit and changed colors with response to the temperature inside the unit. The refrigerator panel could also be receiving external signals of outside temperature or stock prices as in the computer example, or provide colors to a dieter to either encourage or discourage eating at a particular time.

Another embodiment would be the entire enclosure or a portion of an enclosure of an audio speaker or television where the color changing is linked to the audio or video signal where the signal may be preconditioned to provide certain lighting effects associated with the signal.

Although the changing of color has been described here, it is also included within the scope of this disclosure that in one embodiment the system could vary color on a specific scale (as opposed to generic red or green, a specific shade of red could be produced) or any other characteristics of the light could be altered such as, but not limited to, intensity, saturation, hue. The system could also be programmed with patterns or schemes for regularly changing colors and any of the characteristics of those patterns such as, but not limited to, speed or repetition could also be controlled. In another embodiment multiple pieces of information could also be provided on different portions of the enclosure as different colors so, for example a computer enclosure could indicate



- 6 -

that the stock market is falling, and your broker has sent you e-mail. In still another embodiment, the illumination of the device could be sufficient to actually provide a light source for a room or other area.

In another embodiment the illumination device could provide a constant color not  
5 designed to be changed.

Figure 1 illustrates a process according to one embodiment of the present invention. In this embodiment, an input signal may be generated at act 102. A control signal may be generated at act 104 in response to the input signal. The control signal 104 may then be communicated (in act 108) to a lighting system which then illuminates an  
10 enclosure (act 10).

The input signal 102 may be generated by any number of sources. For example, the input signal 102 may be generated by a user interface such as a button, switch, keyboard, mouse, software interface, graphical user interface, or other user interface, a sensor or transducer, or another source such as a database, network, World Wide Web, or  
15 other signal generator (e.g. email alert signal, financial data from the web). The input signal 102 may comprise a combination of signal generators. For example, the lighting system may be responding to financial data and a user interface may be used to adjust the settings of the illumination.

In one embodiment, the input signal 102 may be converted into a lighting control  
20 signal. For example, the input signal 102 may be generated and or encoded with information corresponding to its source. Upon receipt of such a signal, a system according to one embodiment of the invention may generate corresponding lighting control signals. The generator may analyze the input signal and find that it originated from a financial database, for example. The generator may then select or generate  
25 control signals based on this information. The generator may be a processor that selects lighting control signals from an associated memory, generates a control signal based on an algorithm, modifies a control signal or program, selects a table or generates control signals through other methods. It should be appreciated that there are a number of ways to generate lighting control signals and the present invention should not be limited to any  
30 particular method.

In one embodiment, the control signals 104 may be communicated to a light system 108 arranged to illuminate an enclosure or portion thereof. In one embodiment, the light system may include at least one LED. In another embodiment, the light system may include two or more LEDs of different colors, wherein at least one of the LEDs is controlled through the control signal in such a way as to change the color of the emitted light from the light system. The light system may include three different colored LEDs (e.g. red, green, and blue) wherein the three colors are independently controlled through the control signals such that the emitting light from the light system can be changed.

As used herein, the term "LED" should be understood to include light emitting diodes of all types, light emitting polymers, semiconductor dies that produce light in response to current, organic LEDs, electro-luminescent strips, and other such systems. "LED" may refer to a single light emitting diode having multiple semiconductor dies that are individually controlled. It should also be understood that the term "LED" does not restrict the package type of the LED. The term "LED" includes packaged LEDs, non-packaged LEDs, surface mount LEDs, chip on board LEDs and LEDs of all other configurations. The term "LED" also includes LEDs packaged or associated with material (e.g. a phosphor) wherein the material may convert energy from the LED to a different wavelength.

While the invention has been disclosed in connection with the preferred embodiments shown and described in detail, various modifications and improvements thereon will become readily apparent to those skilled in the art. Accordingly, the spirit and scope of the present invention falls within the scope of the following claims and their equivalents.

- 8 -

Claim(s)

1. A color-changing device, comprising:  
an enclosure including at least a piece of material which is to be illuminated; and  
an illumination device, disposed within the enclosure, to illuminate said material,  
5 the illumination device capable of generating at least two colors.
2. The color-changing device of claim 1, wherein said device is a computer.
3. The color-changing device of claim 1, wherein said device includes one or more  
10 of the following: a disk drive, a mouse, a pointing device, a printer, a scanner, a  
keyboard, a cable, a modem, a media player, a DVD player, a DVD recorder, a CD  
player, a CD recorder, a tape player, a tape recorder, a stereo receiver, a self contained  
stereo system, a television, a television remote control, a television peripheral, a cable  
TV decoder box, a projection system, a speaker, a landline telephone, a wireless  
15 telephone, a radio frequency (RF) transmission device, an RF communication device, a  
personal digital assistants (PDA), a toy, a watch, an appliance, a refrigerator, a stove, an  
oven, a dishwasher, a trash compactor, and a hand-held device.
4. The color-changing device of claim 1, wherein said piece of material is at least  
20 one of transparent, semi-transparent, translucent, and semi-translucent.
5. The color-changing device of claim 1, wherein said piece of material contains  
imperfections.
- 25 6. The color-changing device of claim 1, wherein said illumination device includes  
an LED.
7. The color-changing device of claim 1, further comprising a controller for  
controlling the lighting device.

30



8. The color-changing device of claim 7, wherein said controller receives input from a network.

9. The color-changing device of claim 7, wherein said controller receives input from  
5 a user of the color-changing-device.

10. A method for changing the color of a device, the method comprising acts of:  
providing a device having an illumination device disposed therein, the  
illumination device capable of generating at least two colors;  
10 illuminating at least a portion of said device, via the illumination device; and  
changing the color of said illumination.

11. The method of claim 10, wherein, said act of illuminating is performed by at least  
one LED.

12. The method of claim 10, wherein said act of illuminating the portion of said  
device includes illuminating an enclosure of the device.

13. The method of claim 10, wherein the act of illuminating is performed by at least  
20 two LEDs; and the act of changing the color of the illumination is accomplished by  
controlling at least one of the at least two LEDs.

14. A method for changing the color of a device, the device having an enclosure, the  
method comprising acts of:

25 generating an input signal;  
generating a control signal in response to the input signal;  
communicating the control signal to a lighting system; and  
arranging the lighting system to illuminate at least a portion of the device  
enclosure.

- 10 -

15. The method of claim 14, wherein the act of generating the input signal is accomplished through a user interface.
16. The method of claim 15, wherein the user interface is at least one of a switch,  
5 dial, button, key, and key board.
17. The method of claim 15, wherein the user interface is a graphical user interface.
18. The method of claim 14, wherein the act of generating the input signal is  
10 accomplished through at least one of a sensor and transducer.
19. The method of claim 14, wherein the act of generating the input signal is accomplished by receiving a signal.
- 15 20. The method of claim 19, wherein the signal is at least one of a network signal, database signal, and information signal.

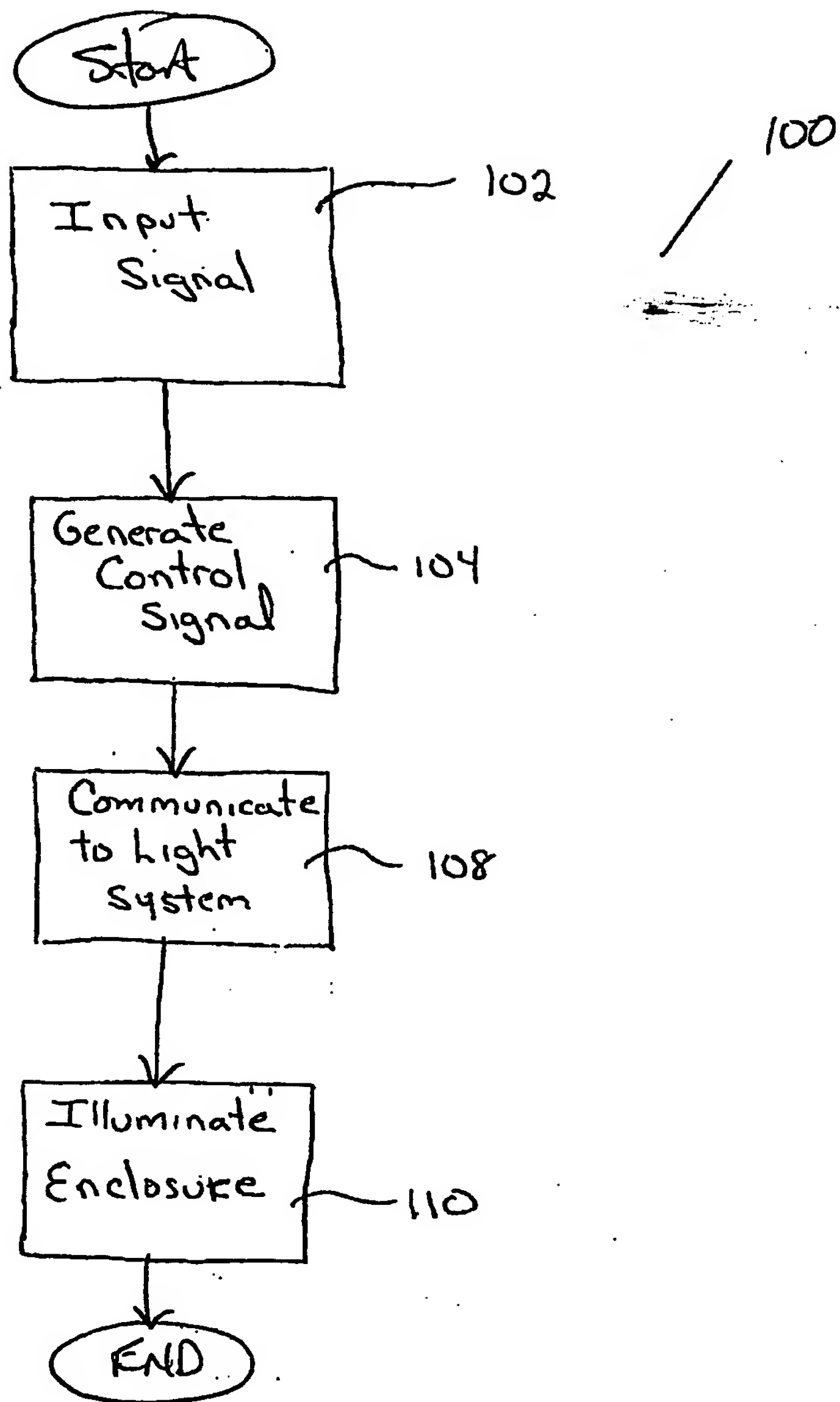


Fig 1

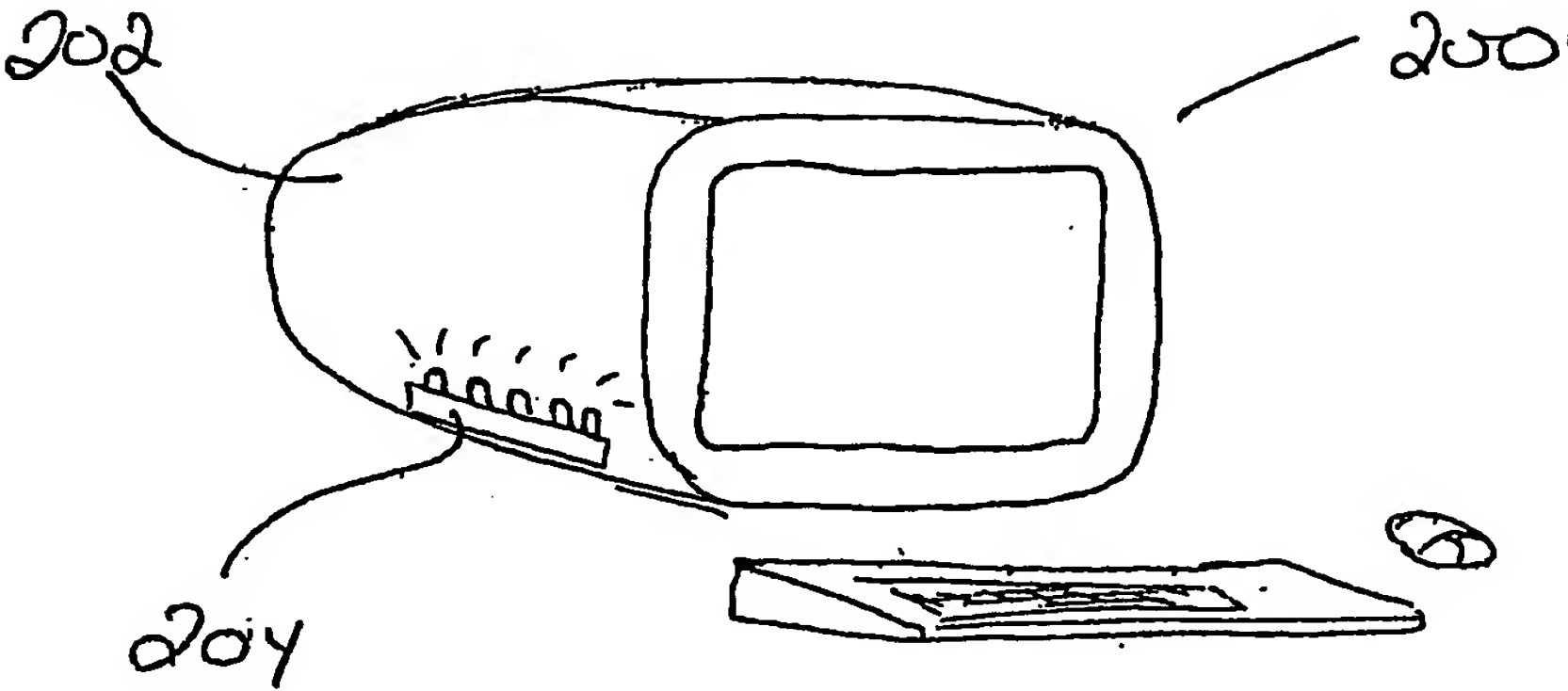


Fig 2